SEST AVAILABLE COPY Docket No.: P02917US5

REMARKS

Currently pending in this application are claims 39-64, 66-74 and 76-81. Claims 1-24 were canceled in a prior amendment and claims 65, 75 and 92 have been canceled in this amendment.

Claim 46 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 39.

Claim 48 has been amended to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 52 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 48.

Claim 63 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 57.

Claim 66 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 73 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 66.

Claim 76 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error and to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 80 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 76.

Claim 84 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 90 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent. .

The examiner has rejected claims 46, 52, 63, 73, 80 and 90 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the

examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as "diluents when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 42, 59, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 75, 76, 84, 86, 87, and 92 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 48, 59, 69 and 86 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster's, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11th Edition, 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. Id at 853, 1386. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 60 and 65 as substantial duplicates. Claim 65 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 66, 76, and 84 noting that the term "addition" should read "additive." The claims have been amended to change the term "addition" to "additive".

The examiner rejected claims 87 and 92 as substantial duplicates. Claim 92 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 73 and 78 as substantial duplicates. Applicant respectfully points out that claim 73 and 78 of this application are not substantial duplicates.

25438806.1 16

Application No.: 10/084,831 Docket No.: P02917US5

Applicant believes that the examiner is referring to claims 70 and 75. Claim 75 has been canceled rendering he rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 48, 51-54, 76 and 79-82 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 48 and 76 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 51-54 depend from claim 48 and claims 79-82 depend from claim 76. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

Applicant notes that the Advisory Action was sent to the firm of Knobbe Martens Olson & Bear LLP. Please note that a new Power of Attorney was filed on February 18, 2004 appointing the firm of Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. as attorneys for applicants and revoking the Power of Attorney for Knobbe Martens. Applicant again respectfully requests that all future correspondence be sent to Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Customer Number 26271.

CONCLUSIONS

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes there is no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02917US5 (AKA ORYXENG.030A) from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

17

Docket No.: P02917US5 **Application No.: 10/084,831**

Dated: June 28, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

John E. Schneider Registration No.: 31,998

F∜LBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P.

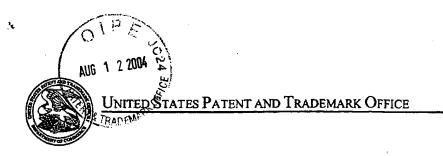
1301 McKinney, Suite 5100

Houston, Texas 77010-3095

(713) 651-5151

(713) 651-5246 (Fax)

Attorney for Applicant



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address. COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
PART OF COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
Alexandria. Virginia 22313-1459

APPLICATION NO.	FII	ING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION N
10/084,831	02/26/2002		Frederick L. Jordan	ORYXE.030A	4094
20995	7590	07/16/2004		EXAMINER	
		S OLSON & B	TOOMER, CEPHIA D		
2040 MAIN S FOURTEEN		R		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
IRVINE, CA 92614				1714	

DATE MAILED: 07/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Received

JUL 21 2004

Docket: P 029170

Attorney: JE-5

are made a modern good nam, belonda

JOE 20 2004

OBSEGUE CORNAN DOOKED WEE

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Advisory Action	10/084,831	JORDAN, FREDERICK L.					
riavioni i ricuen	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Cephia D. Toomer	1714 ´					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
THE REPLY FILED 28 June 2004 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.							
PERIOD FOR REPLY [check either a) or b)]							
a) The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing date of the final rejection. The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 708.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension ee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension ee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or 2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if mely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).							
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on Appellant's Brief must be filed within the period set forth in 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 1.191(d)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal.							
2. The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered because:							
(a) ☑ they raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);							
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note b	elow);	·					
(c) they are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or							
(d) ☐ they present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.							
NOTE: See Continuation Sheet.							
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):							
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).							
The a) affidavit, b) exhibit, or c) request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:							
The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered because it is not directed SOLELY to issues which were newly raised by the Examiner in the final rejection.							
For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment(s) a) will not be entered or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.							
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:	The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:						
Claim(s) allowed: <u>39-41,43-45,47,57,58,61,62,64 and 66</u> .							
Claim(s) objected to: 49,50,55,56,67,68,71,72,74,77,	Claim(s) objected to: 49,50,55,56,67,68,71,72,74,77,78,83,85,88,89 and 91.						
Claim(s) rejected: 42, 46,48, 51-54, 59-60, 63, 65-66, 69-70, 73, 75,76,79-82,84,86-87,90 and 92.							
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:							
3. The drawing correction filed on is a) appr	☐ The drawing correction filed on is a)☐ approved or b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.						
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statemen	it(s)(PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	•					
0. ☐ Other:	(Cephia D. Toomer Brimary Examiner Art Unit: 1714					

Continuation Sheet (PTOL-303)

Continuation of 2. NOTE: the amendment is considered non-compliant because it falls to meet the requirements of 37 CFR 1.121, as amended on July 30, 2003. Claims 46, 48, 52, 63, 66, 76, 80, 84 and 90 are listed as "amended". However, the claims do not contain any deleted or added subject matter. Currently amended claims should be identified as — currently amended—. Also, in the remarks section of the claims, applicant indicates that claim 73 is amended, however, in the list of claims the claim is identified as "previously presented"..

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH EDITION

The control of the co



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

*graffiti n [it, pl. of graffito] (1945): usu, unauthorized writing or drawing on a public surface

ing on a public surface

usage Graffiti, which also serves as the plural of graffito, is commonly

used as a singular mass noun (graffiti)... was depressing people who

R. Oberbeck). This use is well established although not yet as well es
tablished as the mass-noun use of data. Use of graffiti as a singular

graffit to (gra-186-6)to, gra-, gra-1 n, pl + il [it, incised inscription, fr.

graffite to scratch, prob. fr. grafit stylus, fr. L graphium] (1851): an

user is message or slogan written as or as if as a graffito — grafitists

Violish.

おのはかにからの間は

4,

bestiption in the land of the

impiant (living tissue) surgically ~ w1 1: to become grafted 2: to perform grafting — grafter n graft B dals graft, vb., to work] (1853) chiefly Brit 1: 40 per graft and provided the provided surgical provided the provided surgical provided surgi

a servator n (1852): a building for elevating, storing, discnarging, discnarging from the processing grain in of saft (167): a skeptical attitude in of saft (165): the pungent seeds of a West African plant management in elegueta) of the ginger family that are used as a spice people in the pungent seeds of a west as a spice seed in the pungent seeds of a west as a spice people in the process of the seed of the ginger family that are used as a spice people in the process of the proce

say of several leguminous plants (as a chickpea) grown esp. for their seeds as a spice that the composed of grain-like particles—grain-lines of grain in not smooth or fine 2 of a photograph pann, a lobe. Fg (now spelled graio), grain, fr. L granum] (1702) their seeds

wom\n [obs. Fg (now spelled grdo), grain, fr. L granum] (1702) and several leguminous plants (as a chickpea) grown esp. for their seeds their seeds their seeds their seeds and seeds are their seeds and seeds are leguminous plants (as a chickpea) grown esp. for their seeds are seeds and seed their seeds and seed their seeds and seady equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of water at the same set CARVEI (1810) 1: a metric unit of mass equal to \(\lambda \) work with a seed of the mass of one cubic centimeter of water at the same seady equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of water at the same sead of the seeds of gravity and the acceleration of gravity and the seeds of the seeds

gram-i-ci-din \gra-mo-si-d'n\ n [gram-positive + -i + -tde + -in] (1940): any of several toxic crystalline polypeptide antiblotics produced by a soil bacterium [Bacillus brevis) and used against grams gra-min-e-ous \gra-min-e-ous \gra-mo-n-i-v(e-)ros\ adj [L gramin-gramin-, gramen] (1739) (16-ous \gram-mar\gra-mor\ n [MB gramere, fr. AF gramaire, modif. of L grammaria-gramma — more at ora.Md (14c) 1 a: the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions and relations in in inflection and syntax 2 a: the characteristic system of inflections and syntax of a language b: a system of rules that defines the grammatical structure of a language b: a system of rules that defines the grammatical structure of a language b: a system of rules that defines the grammatical structure of a language of rules of rules of the service of rules of a system of the principles or rules of an art, science, or technique (a ~ of the theater); also: a set of such principles or rules — gram-mar-l-an \gra-mar-l-an \gra-mar-l-a

'mer-5-on\n'
grammar school n (14c) 1 a: a secondary school emphasizing Latin
and Greek in preparation for college b: a British college preparatory
school 2: a school intermediate between primary school and high
school 3: HERMENTARY SCHOOL
gram-mati-leal\text{kro-ima-ti-kol\} adj (1530) 1: of or relating to grammar 2: conforming to the rules of grammar (a ~ sentence) —
gram-mati-leal-lety_ma-to-ka-1-tel\text{n-os\} n gram-mati-leal-lety_mati-k(a)-let\text{dr-ma-ti-kol-iness\} \-ksl-ns\\ n gram-mati-leal-let\text{y-ima-ti-kol-iness\} n
grammatical meaning n (1769): the part of meaning that varies from
one inflectional form to another (as from plays to played to playing) —
compare LEXICAL MEANING

one microtional form to another (as from plays to played to playing)—
compare LEXICAL MEANING
gramme chiefy Bitt var of GRAM
gram molecular weight n (ca. 1902): the mass of one mole of a compound equal in grams to the molecular weight — called also grams

molecule
Gram-my \'gra-m\(\tilde{c}\) service mark — used for the annual presentation of
a statuette for notable achievement in the recording industry
gram-neg-a-tive \'gram-ne-go-tiv\ a\tilde{c}\) (1997): not holding the purple
dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria
gram-o-phone \'gra-mo-f\(\tilde{c}\) (1887)
: PHONOGRAPH

gram-o-phone \gra-ma-non\n \mu. oranophone, a transmal \tag{100}\)
: PHONOGRAPH
gramps \gram(p)s\ or gramp \gramp\n, p! gramps [by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1900): GRANDFATHER in alter.] (ca. 1900): holding the purple dye when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria (gram-pus \gram-pus \gr

let) — called also Gram's method 2: the chemicals used in Gram's stain
gram—vari-able \'gram-'ver-&o-bol\ adj (1956): staining irregularly or
inconsistently by Gram's stain
gran \'gran\ adj (363): GRANDMOTHER 1
grana pl of GRANUM
grana-adil-la \\gram-o-di-la, 'de-(y)o\ n [Sp. dim. of granada pomegranate, fr. Ll gramada — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1: any of variance
granate, fr. Ll gramada — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1: any of variance
granate, fr. Ll gramada — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1: any of variance
granate, fr. Ll gramada — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1: any of variance
granate, fr. Ll gramada — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1: any of variance
granate, fr. Ll gramada — more at GRENADE] (1613) 1: any of variance
granate, fr. Ll gramada — flower that produces granadillas
granate, fr. Ll gramada — flower that produces granadillas
granate, fr. Ll gramada — flower that produces granadillas
granate, y'\sranad-ar-fe, 'gra-\ n, pl -fles [L gramatus, fr. gramum grain]
(1570) 1 8: a storchouse for threshed grain b: a region producing
grand \'granad\ adi [AF grant, grand, large, great, grand, fr. L grandis]
(1548) 1 8: having more importance than others: FOREMOST b
(the ~ champion) 2 8: INCLUSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE (the ~ total
ample) 3: CHIEF, FRINCIPAL 4: large and striking in size, scope, extent, or conception (~ design) 5 a: LAVISH, SUMPTUOUS (a ~ celebration) b: marked by a regal form and dignity c: fine or imposing
style) 6 a: pretended to impress (a person of ~ gestures) 7: very good: wondberFUL (a ~ time) — grand-iy \'gran-(d)is\ adv — grand-ness
Syn GRAND, MAGNIFICENT, IMPOSINO, SIATELY, MAIESTIC. GRANDY.

FUL (a ~ time) — grand-ty \gran-(d)ie\ aav — grand-ness \gran(d) nes\ n = \gran(d) n

\s\ abut \9 kitten, F table \sr\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k, ", ce, ve, \\ see Guide to Pronunciation



halu [Do dial. (Okinawa)] (1970); a wappon that consists of two two sticks joined at their ends by a short length of rawhide, cord,

grain grain (1)-st-o-chur, 'nun(t)-, -chər, ¬tyūr, ¬tūr\ n [lt nun-char, fr. nuncto] (1652) 1: a papal diplomatic mission headed by a smolo 'nan(t)-st-o, 'nun(t)-\ n, p! -cl-os [li, fr. L nuntius messenger, missio] (1528): a papal legate of the highest rank permanently accretion to a civil government mission for mission of an uncle) (ca. 1589) abily dia!: UNCLE

superson and the parties of the superson of th

applied to (ca. 1555): MARRIAGE, WEDDING — usu, used in pl. supplied to (ca. 1555): MARRIAGE, WEDDING — usu, used in pl. supplied to (ca. 1555): MARRIAGE, WEDDING — usu, used in pl. supplied to (ca. 1555): MARRIAGE, WEDDING — usu, used in pl. supplied to (ca. 1555): MARRIAGE, WEDDING — usu, used in pl. supplied to (ca. 1555): MARRIAGE, WEDDING — used (1859): the marriage problem of a group of peoples of the Hindu Kush in northeastern Athanistan 2: the family of languages spoken by the Nuristanis that constitutes a distinct branch of Indo-Iranian (1951): A marriage and the provide more and nuricial, for it is the more and the constitutes a distinct branch of Indo-Iranian (1961): A marriage is a woman who suckles an infant not her own: WET NURSE b: a woman who suckles an infant not her own: WET NURSE b: a woman who takes care of a young child: DRY NURSE 2: one that both after, fostern, or advises 3: a person who cares for the sick or isfining specif; a licensed health-care professional who practices independently or is supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who health of a supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who health of a supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who health of a supervised by a physician, surgeon, or dentist and who health of a surgeon of a so-defined to suckle the young of another nurse to nursed; nurseling [ME nurshen to suckle, nourish, contr. of surgeon of a suckle the young of another nurse to nursed; nurseling [ME nurshen to suckle, nourish, contr. of surgeon to the development or progress of b: to manage with care or economy (nursed the business through hard times) (nursed a 1-0 lead) of its that of the development or progress of b: to manage with care or economy (nursed the business through hard times) (nursed a 1-0 lead) of its the charge of and watch over 4 a: to care for and wait on (as a skipprosa) b: to attempt to cure by care and treatment 5: to hold in our memorial (nursed) and the progress of the during harding to a surgeon of the during hardi

any markery school n (1835): a school for children usu. under five years under side n (1943): a worker who assists trained nurses in a hospital by performing unspecialized services (as giving baths) that of nurse! (1851): any of various sharks (as family Cindymostomatidae); esp: a shark (Ginglymostoma cirratum) of warm waters.

(1860) 1: the profession of a nurse (schools of ~> 2: the

the profession of a nurse (schools of \sim) 2; the drifter of a nurse (proper \sim is difficult work) the proper of a nurse (proper \sim is difficult work) the property of the property of the property of the property of the chronically ill) who are unable to care for themselves properly the property of the property of

care for themselves properly and in the care for the care and attending child in (1557) 1: one that is solicitously cared for 2 is nursing child in (1557) 1: one that is solicitously cared for 2 is nursing child in the care and attended in the care attended in the care and attended in the care attended in

block usu. of metal that has an internal screw thread and is used on a block usu. of metal that has an internal screw thread and is used on a bolt or screw for tightening or holding something 4: the ridge in a stringed instrument (as a violin) over which the strings pass on the upper end of the fingerboard 5: a small lump (as of butter) 6 a: a foolish, eccentric, or crazy person b: ENTHUSIAST (a movie ~> 7p!: NONSENEE — often used interjectionally 8 slarg: a person's head 9 usis vulgar: TESTIS 10: the amount of money that must be carned in order to break even 11: EN 1— multilke _hill.\(\text{adj}\) and \(\text{violity}\) and \(\text{vio

undergo nutation
nu-fas-tion \nii-ts-chen, nyii-\n [L nutation-, nutatio, fr. nutare to nod,
nuck—more at NUMEN [1612]
1 archale: the act of nodding the
head 2: oscillatory movement of the axis of a rotating body (as the
earth): words 3: a spontaneous usu, spiral movement of a growing
plaint part—nut-stion-all-shanel, sho-n\ adj
nut-brown \not-bratin\ adj (140): of the color of a brown nut
nut-case \-ksis n (1959): NUT 6a
nut-cracker \-ksis n (1959): NUT 6a
nut-cracker \-ksis n (1750): a gall that resembles a nut, exp: such a gall produced on oaks
nut grass n (1775): a perennial sedge (Cynerus ratundus) of wide distri-

nut grass n (1775): a gair that resembles a nut; ep; such a gair produced on oaks
nut grass n (1775): a perennial sedge (Cyperus rotundus) of wide distribution that has siender rootstocks bearing small edible tubers resembling nuts; also: a related sedge (C. esculentus)
nut-hatch 'hair_hach' n [MB notehache, fr.
note nut + hache; akin to OB tohaccian to
hack — more at HACKI (14c): any of various
small tree-climbing chiefly, insectivorous
birds (family Sittidae and esp. genus Sitta)
that have a compact body, a narrow bill, a
short tail, and sometimes a black cap
nut-house 'hast-hasts' n (1900) slang: a
mental hospital
nut-let 'not-lot' n (1856) 1 a: a small nut
b: a small fruit similar to a nut 2: the stone
of a drupelet

of a drupelet

of a drupelet nut-meg, nmäg\n IMB notemigge, notemigge, ultim. fr. Old Occitan noz muscada, fr. noz nut (fr. L nuc-, nux) + muscada, fem. of muscat musky — more at MUSCAT] nuthatch (15c) 1: an aromatic seed produced by an evergreen tree (Myristica fragrams of the family Myristicaceae, the nutmeg family) native to the Moluccas; abo: the ground seed used as a spice — compare MACB 2 2: a tree yielding nutmeg nut-pick (hat-pik) n (1860): a small sharp-pointed implement for extracting the kernels from nuts nu-tra-cou-ti-cal also nu-tri-cou-ti-cal \n0.01-rs-\substactil \n Imuritive + 'pharmaccutical] (1990): a foodstuff (as a fortified food or dietary supplement) that provides health benefits in addition to its basic nutritional value

supplement) that provides health benefits in addition to its basic nutritional value
nutrial viul-or5-a, 'nyū-\ n [AmerSp, fr. Sp, otter, modif. of L lutra;
prob. akin to OB oter otter] (1820) 1: the durable usu. light brown fur
of a nutria 2: a large So. American semiaquatic rodent (hyocostor
coppus) with webbed hind feet and a round nearly hairless tail that has
been introduced into parts of Europe, Asia, and No. America
nutrient \ notational rot, nyū-\ n del [I. nutrient, nutriens, prp. of nutrire to
nourish — more at NOURISH] (1650): furnishing nourishment
nutrient n (ca. 1828): a nutritive substance or ingredient
nutrient n (notation maintain life
nutri-tion nutrien (155) 1: the act or process of nourishing or being
nourished; spectf: the sum of the processes by which an animal or
plant takes in and utilizes food substances 2: NOURISHMENT 1—nutri-tion al-\times - nai-\times - nai-\times - nutrien - nutri-tion al-\times - nai-\times - nai-\times - nutrien - nutri-tion al-\times - nai-\times - nai-\times - nutrien - nutrition - nutrition - nutrien - nutri-tion - nutrien - nutrien - nutrition -

\o\ abut \^\ kitten, F table \or\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar \au\out \ch\chin \e\bet \E\easy \g\go \l\htt \f\ioe \f\job \n\ sing \5\ go \6\ law \6\\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ti\ loot \ti\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision, beige \k. a, ce, ue, \ see Guide to Pronunciation



.

ve-da-lis /vi-dal-ys/ n [NL, scnus name] (1889): an Australian lady-bug (Rodolia vardinalia) introduced to many countries to control scale intects — called also vedatla beete:

We-dan-ta |vis-dan-ta, vs-, -dan-\ n [Skt Vedanta, lit., end of the Veda, fr. Veda + anta end; skin to OB ende end] (1788): an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on hitmate reality and the liberation of the soul. — Ve-dan-tism \-dan-ti-zam, -dan-\ n — Ve-dan-tist \-dan-ti-zam, -dan-ti-zam, -dan-ti-zam

lations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the morranon of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the morranon of the vedan-dist. "dan-\" a" Vedan-\" a" Vedan

\"ve\ n (ca. 1883) 1 : something shaped like the letter V 2 ; the

letter v
vee-lay \'ve-ja\ n [video fockey] (ca. 1981): an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos
veena var of vn\\(\text{v}\)
veen \(\text{v}\)
veep\\\veep\\ n [tr. v. p. (abbr. for vice president)] (1949): vice presi-

veep \vep\n [fir. v. p. (abbr. for wee president)] (1949): VICE PRESIDENT

veep \vin\w [ME veren, of LG or D origin; akin to MD vieren to slacken, MLG when [15c): to let out (as a rope)

veer v [ME veren, fr. MF when; fr. OR, to throw with a twisting motion, fr. VL vinare, after, of L vibrare to wave, propel suddenly — more at vieware alaryly downward) ≥ af the wind: to shift in a clockwise direction — compare BACK 3: to wear ship ~ w: to direct to a different course; specif; wear 7 syn see swerve — weer-ing-ly \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{

passivity)

veogetable n (15c) 1: PLANT 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. eaten as part of a meal; also: such an edible part 3: a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive vegetable lyory n (1842) 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the twory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for twory 2: ryoky nur.

vegetable marrow n (ca. 1816) chiefty Brit: any of various smoothstined elongated summer squashes with creamy-white to deep green skins

exins
vegetable oll n (1765): an oil of plant origin; exp: a fatty oil from
scots or fruits.
vegetable oyster n (ca. 1818): salshy
vegetable pear n (1887): Charque
vegetable pear n (1887): charque
vegetable wax n (1815): a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in
thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells
vege-ta-biy 'veg-ta-big, 've-ja-'adv or adv (1651): in the manner of or
like a vegetable
vege-ta-biy 've-ja-'adv [ML vegetare to grow] (15c) 1: YEGHTABLE
2: VEGHTATIVE 3: of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to
that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (~
blastomerts)

that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (~ blastomerts)
vegetal pole n (1836): the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu marks the center of the protoglasm containing more yolk—see BLASTULA illustration
vege-tari-dan law-to-ber-8-on n Pregetable + -arial (1839) 1 : one who believes in or practices vegetarianism 2: HERBIVORE
vegetarian add (1849) 1: of or relating to vegetarians 2: consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes eggs or dairy products (a ~ diet)
vege-tari-dan-tem \8-o-ni-\com \8 ne. 1851): the theory or practice of living on a vegetarian diet
vege-tatic \9-o-i_2-fift \9-dat-od; -tai-ing [MI, vegetatic, pp. of vegetarion of growl w (1005) 1 a: to grow in the manner of a plant; also : to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths b: to produce vegetation 2: to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~ v: to establish vegetation in

on

veg.e-ta-tion \ve_to-'tā-tion(n (1564) 1: the act or process of vegetating 2: inert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an
area) 4: an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibrin ~ on, the mitral valve) — veg.e-ta-tion-al \-tanot, -tho-n\n at/
veg.e-ta-tive \ve_to-ta-tion-al \-tanot, -tho-n\n at/
veg.e-ta-tive \ve_to-ta-tion-al \-tanot, -tho-n\n at/
power of growing (2): of, relating to; or engaged in nutritive and
growth functions as pontrasted with reproductive functions (a. ~ mucieus) b: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) 0: of,
relating to, or involving propagation by nonexual processes or methods 2: relating th, composed of, or suggesting vegetation 3: of or

relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4.3 : AUTONOMIC 1 b: characterized by, resulting from, or being a said of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained b: VEGETABLE 3 — Veg-e-ta-tive-ty at — Veg-e e-ta-tive-ness n ve-gete | ve-jet| adj [L vegetus — more at vecetable] (1639) archale

ve-gete \vs-yet\ adj il wegens — more at veuerable (1039) archae:
!LIVELY, HEALTHY
veg-gile also veg-te \vs-ye\\ n [by shortening & aiter.] (1955) 1: vecetable 2 slang: vegetable.

veggile burger n (1972): a patty chiefly of vegetable-derived protein
used as a meat substitute; also: a sandwich containing such a patty
veg out \vs-ye\\ vi vegged out; veg-ging out [short for vegetate]
(1980): to spend time idly or passively
ve-he-mence \vs-o-man(is) n (15c): the quality or state of being vehe-mence \vs-o-man(is) n (15c):

ve-tiented (*Ve-tient(s) in (100): the quarry or state of being ve-tiented in intensity
ve-tiented (*Ve-tient) add [MB, fr. MF, fr. L vertient, ve

windy: as a : intensely emotional intrastronies, Ferry to Capital windy: as a : intensely emotional intrastronies, Ferry to Capital (a ~ suspicion) (D: foreibly capital capit

the atmosphere
ve-lar \ve-lar\ellow-lar \ve-lar\ellow-lar \ve-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\ellow-lar\

velar n vol-ler-8-om n, pl -ta \-8-0\ [L, fr. velum curtain] (1834): an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater velar-k-2a-flon \v8-13-ra-2i-shan\ n (1915) 1: the quality or state of being velar-ized 2: an act or instance of velarizing velar-ized 2: an act or instance of velarizing velar-ized \v8-13-ri-12 vf -lzed; -lz-ing (1915): to modify (as the \\00f4\) of \\00f4\) pull pool by a simultaneous velar articulation \\00f4\) vel-(\\00f4\) in \\00f4\) trademark — used for a closure consisting of a plece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of small loops veld or veldt \(\00f4\) veit, \(\00f4\) foit \(\00f4\) falfik veid, fr. D, field; akin to OB feld field (1835): a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu, with scattered shrubs or trees

ve-li-ger \ve-lo-for, \ve-\ n [NL, fr. velum + ger bearing, fr. geret to bear] (1877): a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the

vehum.

vel·le-i-ty \vo-16-o-t6, vo-\ n, pi-ties (NL velicitas, fr. L velic to wish, will — more at will.) (1618) 1: the lowest degree of volition 2:s slight wish or tendency: INCLINATION

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

BLACK BORDERS

IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES

FADED TEXT OR DRAWING

BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING

SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES

COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT

REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

OTHER:

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.